THE KENNEDY HOMICIDE.

JOHN DALEY AT THE BAR TO ANSWER

Positive Opinions-Heavy Venire Or-dered for To-Day - The Prisoner Quietly Taking in the Situation,

The trial of John Daley for the murder of Joseph C. G. Kennedy, at the corner of Fif-teenth street and New York avenue on July 13 last—a homicide which caused considerable excitement at the time of its octerday morning, Messrs, fl. C. Clagett and T. F. Miller appearing for the accused and Mr. Worthington, United States district atorney, and his assistant, Mr. Lipscomb, for the government.

Daley, the murderer, is about 56 years old, and, with his long gray hair, snaggy whiskers and beard, tinged with white, presents a patriarchial appearance. He sat directly behind his counsel, and most of the time occupied himself twirling his fingers, with his eyes bent on the ground. On being brought up from his cell Justice Montgomery ordered a jury to be called.

gomery ordered a jury to be called.

Each juror was saked whether he had read of the minder in the newspapers, and if any prejudice existed against the defense of insanity. E. H. Hickman passed the ordeal successfully and was accepted. J. Taylor Motler was excused, as he characterized the murder as "a dastardly act." George W. Cropley and George W. Walker were accepted. A. G. Bright could not render a fair verdict and stepped aside. George W. Jones, colored, had formed no opinion and took a seat in the box. Evan Lyons had read of the murder and had an opinion, and was excused, as was also Robt. C. Douglass. Robert L. White read the account and knew that Daley killed Kennedy, but didn't think it would interfere in his rendering a fair verdict. The defense challenged Mr. White for cause, but were overruled. Not to be defeated the counsel used the peremptery challenge, and Mr. White stepped down.

Mathias Mathews had read of the murder, but had no opinion formed, and took a seat. Thomas H. G. Todd had formed no

der, but had no opinion formed, and took a seat. Thomas H. G. Todd had formed no seat. Thomas H. G. Todd had formed no opinion. At the time of the murder read the newspaper accounts. George W. Propley had scruples as to capital punishment, and was challenged for cause. Cornellus Burlew read the account of the murder, but had no prejudice. James Ricks had formed no opinion; had read the accounts; knew the defendant for two or three years; would not influence his verdict; challenged peremptorily by Mr. Worthington. Wm. A. Watson had no opinion as to the guilt or innecence of the defendant. Charles E. Standford had formed an opinion of the guilt of the defendant, and was excused. Henry F. Bart could not try, the case iminnocence of the defendant. Charles E. Standford had formed an opinion of the guilt of the defendant, and was excused. Henry F. Bart could not try the case impartially, as he had talked with particle who were near the scene of the murder, and was excused. Donald McCathran had no opinion formed; didn't like to read accounts of murder cases, and had only read the heading of the article in the Bruuslacan. George R. Wilson had an opinion formed by reading the account of the murder. He believed the defendant guilty of crime, and was excused. Wm. E. Thompson had talked with parties who knew the defendant, and, having expressed an opinion as to the sanity of the defendant, was excused. Oliver C. Black, colored, knew the deceased, and could not give a fair verdict. In reply to the court, he stated, "I have a prejudice." On being pressed for his definition of murder he replied, "murder is the willful killing by a man of sound mind, who did the act with the purpose to kill." James A. Brooks had discussed the killing with his brother, who was sequainted with the deceased, but it had made no impression on his mind. "It might," said he, "if I knew he told me the truth, but I don't know that."

—At 2 o'clock the panel was exhausted

on his mind. "It might," said he, "If I knew he cold me the truth, but I don't know that."

At 2 o'clock the panel was exhausted with bet, une men in the jury box qualified to serve. The government had exercised one and the defense two peremptory challenges. Justice Montgoliery ordered a special venire summoned, and the foliuting names were drawn, out of which a jury is expected to be secured: Geo. Brightwarth, 417 Séventh northwest; Henry E. Copenhaver, 1429 New York avenue; C. T. Haverner, Bowen road; Wm. H. Dunkhorst, 1005 Seventh northwest; Henry E. Bevans, the Portland; Joshua Clark, 1250 Eleventh southeast; Henry C. Cobure, 2111 G northwest; Henry C. Cobure, 2111 G northwest; A. Tyssowski, 1317 Vermont avenue; R. L. Martin, 508 G southeast; S. Clinton Crocklev, 3318 N northwest; Augustus Lepreux, jr., 1200 Twelfthnorthwest; Jno. A. Grey, corner Corcoran and Sevententh northwest; Anton Rupert, Bladens burg road L. P. Meriduth, corner Sixth and Fennsylvania avenue southeast; Bernard Bailey, 825 Seventh northwest; James K. McCathran, 511 Tenth southeast; James K. McCathran, 511 Tenth southeast; John Goldin, corner Eleventh and Massachusetts avenue northwest; Thomas Hyde, 1537 Twentyeighth northwest; C. S. Cuddip, 429 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; Walter T. northwest; Thomas Hyde, 1537 Twentyeighth northwest; C. S. Cudilp, 429 Pennsylvania avenue northwest; Walter T.
Wheatley, 3034 Water northwest; Andrew
J. Biedler, 2001 northwest; W. H. McAllister, Sixth and Maryland avenue northeast;
Wm. H. McKnew, 1112 Massachusetts avenue; Thomas W. McKnew, 1029 Seventeenth northwest; C. O. Krafft, corner
Eighteenth and Pennsylvania avenue northwest; C. E. Walker, 19 K southeast; L. P.
Shoemsker, Seventh street road, near
Brightwood; Chandler P. Smith, Good Hope
road; Wm. H. Lacy, Bennings road; Wm.
Vornstead, 1915 Seventeenth northwest; D.
C. Turner, 1260 Four-and-a-half southwest;
W. H. Vanpatten, 1429 Corcoran; E. S. W. H. Vanpaten, 1429 Corcoran; E. S. Wescot, 2317 I northwest; W. M. C. Armstead, 1008 Fourtenth southeast; James Barker, 1602 Fourth southeast; W. L. Scullierin, 528 Fennsylvania avenue northwest; Robt. Portner, 1164 Vermont avenue; John H. Dodson, 2520 P northwest; G. Lansburg, 205 I northwest; B. Green, Rockville road; W. H. Keneaster, 1749 Eleventh northwest; John Buller, Water, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second northwest; Daniel Lougran, 1413 Pennsylvania avenue; Thomas J. Burke, 17 Fenton Place; Albert Yearby, 1417 Q northwest; James H. McGill, 908 G northwest; C. K. Judson, 622 F northwest; J. L. Davis, Tenleytown road; Charles A. Harvey, 1632 Fifteenth northwest; Arthur R. Hooe, 1110 M. northeast; A. B. Hines, 2205 I northwest; J. L. Wilson, 614 D northwest; W. R. Marlow, 710 D northwest; Thomas E. Waggaman, 3300 C northwest; John A. Saul, Seventh northwest; Thomas E. Waggaman, 3300 C northwest; John A. Saul, Seventh street road; R. T. Hewett, 1225 Seventh northwest; F. H. Finley, 1216 D northwest; S. Walter Woodward, Columbia road; John M. Washington, 1108 Twenty-first northwest; J. S. Brown, Mount Pleasant; Wm. M. Weaver, Thirty-second street extended; J. B. Eleman, 443 Seventh northwest; S. Walter Woodward, Columbia road; John M. Washington, 1108 Twenty-first northwest; J. S. Brown, Mount Pleasant; Wm. M. Weaver, Thirty-second street extended; J. B. Eleman, 443 Seventh northwest; S. W. Sline, 1916 II northwest; J. S. Brown, Mount Pleasant; Wm. M. Weaver, Thirty-second street extended; J. B. Eleman, 443 Seventh northwest; S. W. Sline, 1917 II northwest; J. S. Prown, Mount Pleasant; Wm. M. Weaver, Thirty-second street extended; J. B. Eleman, 443 Seventh northwest; S. W. Sline, 1918 II northwest; J. C. Kleny, Bladensburg road; C. B. Graham, ir. 1916 II northwest; J. C. Kleny, Bladensburg road; C. B. Graham, ir. 1916 II northwest; J. C. Rieny, Bladensburg road; C. B. Graham, ir. 1916 II northwest; J. C. C. Balley, 303 M. northwest; H. S. Mogline, 1819 I northwest; Geo. Gray, 1621 P northwest; Geo. W

Crampton, 3305 N northwest; J. A. Ru-hell, 210 Second northwest; J. A. Ru-Seventh street road; Wm. B. Havens, Massachusetts avenue; J. E. Armor, Newton Brawer, 323 2318 K northwest; D. etween Thirtleth and

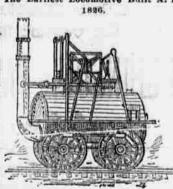
Thirty first northwest; W. H. Douglass, 1212 D northwest; C. F. Moore, southwest corner Seventh and Pennsylvania aveaue northwest; H. A. Latimer, 1507 F northwest; James C. Barker, 3415 Q northwest; Wm. Wheatley, 3034 Water northwest; Philip Hutchinson, 1112 O southeast; Joseph Platz, 219 Pennsylvania avenue southeast; L. Gilbrun, 403 Seventh northwest.

The trial will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, and is likely to continue through the week.

The crime for which Daley is on trial for his life attracted considerable a tention at the time of the killing, Mr. Kennedy being a prominent citizen and held in high esteem. The murder was committed about 5 o'clock in the evening. As Mr. Kennedy deposited some mail in the letter box corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street Daley crept up behind him and plunged a knife into his right side. Kennedy almost immediately expired, but before his death identified Daley as his assailant. Daley was locked up at the third precinct station and has ropeatedly stated that he did not commit the deed for money, but refused to say anything further except that the facts would be brought out at the trial.

THE FIRST STEAM ENGINE.

The Earliest Locomotive Built A. D.



We give here an engraving of the first locomotive engine, designed by the great Stephenson, that was run in England. Compared to our present speedy and elegant locomotives, that almost out-run the wind, it is a small and curious affair, practically a tea kettle on wheels. And yet it was a

PREPARING A WELCOME

Grand Army.

The regular monthly meeting of the Old Guard, U. V. C., was held last evening at their armory, new Grand Army Hall, Pennrades was large and much interest was manifested in the annual reports of the various officers and committees, which showed the command to be fully armed and equipped and in good financial condi-tion.

General orders 13 of the department were read, announcing the holding of the de-partment encampment on the 19th instant, at which time Commander-in-Chief John

at which time Commander in Chief John P. Rea would be present.
Capt. Edgar stated that the corps would be the escort of the commander in chief, and he should expect every comrade to be in his place upon that occasion.

The various committees for the current year were appointed. O. E. Caruana was elected recording and J. Jacobson (fifth term) financial secretary. The first military dress ball was announced for the 17th instant at new Grand Army Hall and the quarterly inspection of the corps for the 10th instant.

Corporal Frank H. Moers was promoted Corporal Frank H. Moers was promoted fourth sergeant, and George W. Scheerer a corporal. H. N. Keene was elected an active member.

The Time to Purchase. The winter is not near over, and there will be many more cold and stormy days before spring arrives. Those who need heavy spring arrives. Those who need heavy wraps and can afford to purchase a nice article will strike bargains at Willet & Ruoff's, 905 Pennsylvania avenue. They have quite a stock of scalakin and plush sacques, visites, and jackets remaining, from which excellent selections can be made. The prices have been reduced and are low considering the quality of goods offered for also. It is the time and place for those wanting to procure such articles. for those wanting to procure such articles

The Endangered Lightship. Commander Barker, inspector of the sec-ond district, reports to the light-house board that every effort will be made to afford relief to the South Shoal lightship in Wood's floll, and adds that he does not anticipate any immediate danger to her crew from starvation, as the ship is supplied with rations sufficient to feed the crew and the extra twenty seven shipwrecked men from the atcamatip Newcastle City until the 15th instant, and that succor can cer-tainly be given before that time.

Temperance in Georgetown. The regular Tuesday evening temperance meeting at Market House Hall, Georgeance meeting at Market House Hall, George-town, last evening was a success in attend-ance and interest. Mr. George H. Giles presided in his usually happy manner, while Miss Ada Blackford served as organ-ist. The singing was spirited, and the speeches by Mr. C. N. Whitney and Rev. Dr. Filey were listened to with marked at-tention. It is in contemplation to hold Geopel temperance meetings in this place on Sunday evenings, beginning Sunday after next.

ENJOY THEIR NINETEENTH ANNUAL BANQUET AT THE HILLMAN HOUSE.

Gathering of Horticulturists and Other of Prominence - The Ladies Lend Their Presence-Origin and Condition of the Grange-Belva's Opinion

held their nineteenth annual banquet at the Hillman House last night. The large dining room was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the long tables extending its entire length were ornamented in the best of taste. The attendance of members and guests was very large, and the ladies being well represented gave additional pleasure

Shortly after 8 o'clock President Wm. H. Chase wrapped the assembly to order, and he called on the Rev. Dr. Domer to say grace. Then followed a discussion of the good things that were placed before those at the banquet. When the cloth was removed Mr. Chase, as toastmaster, announced the toasts. The first was, "The Potomae Fruit Growers' Association, its origin and what it has done;" responses by R. A. Phillips and Dr. E. P. Howland.

The second toast, "Agriculture," was answered by Hon. Norman J. Colman.

A song, "The Farmers' Glee," was sung by a musical club.

"Hortienture" was responded to by Mr. John Saul. Chase wrapped the assembly to order, and

John Saul.

"Make Home Happy" was then sung.

"The Grauge" was anawered by Mr. Wm.
Saunders, who spoke as follows: Saunders, who spoke as follows:

In briefly responding to this toast I will first explain what the grance is, what it proposed to do, and what it has done and is now doing. The order of the Patrons of Busbandry conducts its business through its granges just as the Massonic and various other orders and associations do through their lodges. So far, then, lodge and grange may be regarded as synonemous terms.

The framework of this organization is patterned upon the model which forms the strength of the strongest governments. Three-fold in its administration—born out of the interests of the soil—it takes its rise from the purest source, from the bosoms of the people, from the households and hearths of the neighborhood.

It has its subordinate granges throughout

steplenson, that was run in England. Compared to our present speedy and elegant locomotives, that almost out-run the wind, it is a small and curious affair, practically a tex kettle on wheels. And yet it was an agnificant davance over the methods of locomotion in those days, and was the room in the days and t

owes no party aligiance.

Twenty years ago these were looked upon by most people as old aspirations; by many they were characterized as idle vaporings and imposible ey pectations.

We vero repeatedly told that the admission of women would prove to be an element of weakness rather than one of strength, but the founders of the order thought otherwise, and their expectations have been more than realized. Four years after the introduction of the order, the master of the National Grange, in his annual address, remarked: That the admission of women to inlinemer ship and that their assistuous his could be address, remarked: That the admission of women to inlinemer ship and that their assistuous it is indicted, doubting when the beautiful water it is not the country of the indiction, especially in regard to the refinements of education, and all that tends to bribten hearths and enliven homes, could have been accomplished without their presence and sid."

There is not an office in the order that has not been filled by women, and their wisdom in council is fully recognized and appreciated; thousands of women are officers in the granges to-day; in fact, no grange can be organized without its essential quota of women.

Only a few weeks ago, in a report from a deputy in Texas, mention is made of a grange in that stage that was failing through indifference and friect, and a proposition made to return their charter to the 'National Grange. But the women members seeing that their brithren failed to appreciate the cause, took hold of the grange, of Husbandry? What are the results of their work for the past twenty years? I cannot here answer, these questions as they can be answered; I can only briefly refer to a few points.

At the meeting of the eighth annual session of the National Grange, when over twenty thousand granges had been chartered, the master, in his address, spoke as follows:

"The work has spread from ocean to ocean, the winds have wasfed the sounds to other lands, and now they come back like echoes from other sho

And this from a New England state "im-provements are everywhere noticeable where a good grange is located; a better and a higher state of fam cultivation; better buildings, and in better repair, neater and more attractive grounds and surroundings; more sociability, and happier homes; heater in dress and ap-pearance; more public spirited in purse; better educated, and possessed of more extended in-formation.

formation."
Another member says: "The grange is found

to be the cheapest instructor and the best teacher. It is observed that, those who are most regular in their attendance to the incet-ings are the most ready and able debaters, as well as the most cheerful and happy in dis-restion.

most resular in their attendance to the meetings are the most cheerful and happy in disposition.

"Their homes are more orderly and systematic, and their tables are havily isdem with choice papers, periodicals, and books."

Many years ago I received a letter from a clergyman living in a western state, from which I will read an extract.

"Hong to grass, your hand and thank you face to face for the noble work you are engaged in by means of the grange. Several granges have been formed in this neighborhood, and their inducence is already remarkable in the "walk and conversation" of the geople. The postmaster informs me that before the grange came among us he received but two weekly and one monthly rural or agricultural papers, and but one literary magazine. Now he distributes over thirty of such papers and about a dozen magazines. One of the granges has a line library of about 150 volumes, which I have seen and searned that it was selected by you."

Some years ago in the opening address of the National Grange the speaker made the following allusion to the value of the grange:

"It was, to begin with, a part of the mission of the orderto allay as far as possible the sectional prejudice and bitterness which has been angendered by the events of the war. Representative men and women, representing the agricultural interests of the north and south, assembled in this National Grange, elact each other by the hand, exchanged the fraternal grip of a "Good Patron," and as brothers and returned to their several homes, and south, assembled in this National Grange selected each other, by the hand, exchanged the fraternal grip of a "Good Patron," and as brothers and returned to their several homes, and south, assembled in this National Grange selected each other, by the hand, exchanged the fraternal grip of a "Good Patron," and as brothers and returned to their several homes and many parts of the order and their neighbors and friendly stretches of peace and good will. I nice it as my firm conviction, that our organization has don

north and south than all other influences combined.

The principles of the grauge are indestructible because they are the very essence of a bigh moral and patriotic sentiment. Our ritual points to the worship of God. The order is based on the godings of vod—faith in the certainty of the Divine promise, that harvest will surely follow seed time. It is therefore with an abiding faith in the purity of our our poses, that we are carnestly, trustfully, and patiently planting the seed of the grange, which in due time will bring forth the fruit, "on carth peace, good will toward men," and are realously waterful that it, as an organization, may never be defined by neglect, injured by prejudice, nor destroyed by ignorance, but that it may go on prospering and to prosper, until it shall ment the fulliment of its own selected motto—"Esto perpetan."

"Husbandry" found a most excellent advecate in Mr. J. L. McCreery.
"Our Country" was pictured by Mr. H.

Montion "Our Country's Defenders" found an ex-cellent exponent in Gen. John S. McCal-

mont. "The city of Washington twenty years "The city of Washington twenty years ago—a city of magnificent distances," Was told about by Mr. R. W. Fenwick.

"The city of Washington of to-dav—a city of magnificent residences," and Gen. George W. Ballach told how true this was.

"Old Friends" was answered by Judge J. H. Gray. "The Press" was responded to Mr. E. W. Fox, of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. Several other toasts were responded to. Among them was "Man," which was responded to by Mrs. Belva Lockwood, who spoke as follows:

to. Among them was "Man," which was responded to by Mrs. Belva Lockwood, who spoke as follows:

Here is to the men—the lords of creation: they protect us and misrepresent us; they share our joys and make most of our sorrows; they raise the fruits and we spend them; they cam the moneys and we spend them; they make the tears and we mend them; but I am reminded that Adam was the first fruit grower, and when he and Eve got into a muss about it, he blamed it on to Eve, and said "the woman begulied me, and I did eat," and it's been so ever since. Them Eve got mad and raised Cain, and when the Lord directioned to turn her out of the garden, she said he wasn't Abel, and when Cain Rilled Abel, because Abel raised sheep and Cain raised fruit, there was a decrease in the product of fruit, so that Adam and Eve and their descendants had very little wood to pull over their eyes for some time, and less over the rest of their bodies, and used fig leaves instead; then they put a tax on wool to protect the infant industry and let apples go in free. So you see that the great issue between the political parties to-day originated in the Garden of Eden.

But, as some of you may not see the full significance of this scripturai story, as everything in the Old Testament Scripture is allegorical and foreshadows something, this foreshadows that insure has the sheep grower wat lain and the fruit grower survived, that the idear instead of a sheep cater, and that the woman who cats the first apple will be head of the house, while man will rejoice in the thought that he is much less sheepish than before, and that the abeep is, olonger the scape goat for the remission of his sign, but to turnish a covering for bils body, and that in the future the high-est loy of both men and women will be to cate pleas and spin yarns, and it is my carnest desire that in the future the men of this Fruit Growers' Association in their choice of east shall have plenty of fruits, and not years for the means.

The committee of colored citizens charged with the duty of calling a public meeting to take further action against the renting of the Mary Hall house met yesterday. They sent a subcommittee to wait upon Commis-sioner Webb to learn from him what reply, if any, would be made to the letter of Mr Atkinson proposing that the Miller building be used for the colored cooking and indus-trial school and requesting that no public school be placed in the Mary Hall house. After a pleasant interview Commissioner Webb authorized the subcommitte to in form the general committee that the com-missioners had been informed that the cooking and industrial school could be ac-modated at the Miller building, and that cooking and industrial school could be acmodated at the Miller building, and that
the chairman of the committee, Mr. Ross
Fish, had been sent for and told to place
the two schools in it; that no public school
would be placed in the Mary Hall house
unless Superintendent Cook and the local
committee of the eighth division would
recommend that it be done. The subcommittee expressed their entire satisfaction
with the action of Commissioner Webb, and
assured him that neither Superintendent
Cook nor Trustee Cornish, after learning of
the character of the surroundings and the
wishes of the colored citizens, would recommend that a colored school be placed in the
Mary Hall house.

The general committee upon hearing the
report of the subcommittee concluded that,
the commissioners having compiled with
the requests of the citizens in renting the
Miller building and refraining from renting
the Mary Hall house, there was no reason
for holding a public meeting. The Rev.
Messra. Brooks and Stewart were requested
to announce the favorable decision of the
commissioners to their congregations, as
they were largely interested in the result.

The Fisheries Commission. The meeting of the representatives of the nited States and British governments apointed to consider the disheries question which was to have been held at the State Department to day has been postponed un-il the 7th instant, on account of the in-bility of one of the numbers to be in Wash-ngton before that date.

The best regulator of digestive organs and the best appetizer known is Amposina Bitters. Try it but beware of immitations Get from your grocer or druggist the genuine artible manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Seigert a Sons. 1

Steel for Italy. It is reported that the Italian government s endeavoring through its minister to this ountry to make arrangements with American manufacturers of steel for furnishing armor plates for Italian war vessels, the intention being to secure a source of steel supply outside of Europe in the event of a war on that continent.

Woman's Press Association Incorporated. A certificate of the incorporation of the Wo-nan's National Press Association, having for s object to encourage women in journalism, its object to encourage women in journalism, was filed with the recorder yesterday. The officers are M. D. Lincoln, president falva. Lockwood, Mary E. McFherston, L. W. Slaughter, Dakota; Lucy A. Liggett, Michigan, and Helen M. Gonger, of Indiana, vice previdents: Amelia H. Mohl, secretary: Hannah H. Sperry, reasurer; M. E. Moore, South Carolina; Emily Thornton Charles, and Mrs. Eldridge S. Smith, executive committee.

Pranars no local disease has pursied and bailled the medical profession more than masal catarrit. While not immediately fatal it is among the most distressing, museous and disgusting life the flesh is heir to, and the records show very few or no cases of radical cures of chronic catarrit by any of the multi-lude of modes of treatment until the introduction of Ely's Gream Balm a few years ago. The supposes of this preparation has been most gratifying and surprising.

EXTREMELY DULL MARKET

The Trading Almost Exclusively of Professional Character, NEW YORK, Jan. 3 .- The news of the re-

newal of the Reading strike this merning occasioned a desire to await further developments among operators, and the stock market to day was extremely dull through out, and in the main weak, especially for coalers, grangers, and Union Pacific. The trading had little significance, being almost entirely confined to the professional ele-ment, and had it not been for the Reading excitement the transactions for the day would have been among the smallest on record. At the same time the Chicago party was bearish, and sold the grangers down on the same old reports of rate out-ting between Chicago and Missouri river points.

Prices in the active list slowly sagged off nntil after noon, when the coal stocks

Prices in the active list slowly sagged off until after noon, when the coal stocks showed a better tone, and the general list became steady at the decline. Slight reactions occurred, and the market, which remained utterly devoid of feature, finally closed dull and steady at a little better than the lowest prices of the day.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 4 to 6, last loan at 4, and closing offered at 4. Sterling exchange is dull and steady. Actual business at 4822 to 483 for 60-634 bills, and 485 to 4857 for demand. Posted rates 4834 to 487. Government bonds have been dull and steady.

Treasury balances—Coin, \$131,870,635; currency, \$0,360,193.

The following were the closing bid quotations:

48, coup. 1125/4; 4/4, 107/4; Pac. 680f '95, 119;

48, coup. 1125/4; 4/4, 107/4; Pac. 680f '95, 119;

Grain and Provisions Following is the range of prices in the Chicag market, furnished by B. K. Plain & Co., St. Glou Building, corner, Ninth and F streets:

Opng. High. Low. 78% 78% 77% 78% 78% 78% 58% 88% 84% Wheat-

Washington Stock Exchange.

a, 1821, Main, Buck, Currency 100	***
e, '92, 26-year funding, gold	***
e, 199, 20-year funding, gold 119	111
s. 92, Market Stock, currency	
a, 1902, 30-year funding, gold 1224	***
a. 1903, Water Stock, currency 126	140
1.650, 1924, Funding, currency 1174,	115
Dverdue Greenback #s 96	117
Miscellaneous Bonds:	1332
Washington and Gtwn. R. R. Co	1.5
Matonic Hall bonds	11/200
Wash. Market Co. bonds 114	\$16
Wash. Lt. Inf. 1st mortgage 85	***
Wash, Lt. Inf. 2d mortgage 41	1.5
Washington Gas Light Co. bonda 115	**
National Bank Stocks:	
Bank of Washington 100 285	300
dank of Republic 160 182	200
Metropolitan 100 175	165
Central 100. 200	
econd	117
Farmers and Mechanics, 100 158	163
Atfaens' 100 116	110
Columbia	110
Railroad Elocks: Washington and Georgetown 50., 210	
Washington and Georgelown bo 200	102
Metropolitan	45
Capitol and North O street	10
Insurance Stocks.	- 27
Firemen's	12.2
Franklin 3514	42
Metropolitan	
National Union 5 18	20
Arlington100 155	
Coregran 64. 64	- 02
Columbia 124	13
German American 100. 150	- 22
Potemac	
Riggs 8	- 8
Gas and Electric Light Stocks:	
Washington Gas 20. 37%	88
Segretown Gas 25., 41	
U. S. Electric Light	78
Telephone Stocks:	
Pennsyivania 50	40
Chesapeake and Potomac 74	78
Affanallananna Stacker	

| Miscellaneous Stocks: | Washington Market Company | 50 | Washington Market Company | 50 | Washington Brick Machine Co 100 | 215 | Great Falls Ice Company | 100 | 115 | Real Estate Title Ins Co | 100 | 116 | Columbia Title Ins Co | 5 | 54 | Mational Safe Deposit Co | 100 | 100 | Baltimore Produce Market-Jan. 3. FLOUR firmer and quiet; city mills, 15c higher. WHEAT—Southern firmer and quiet; red. 22-94c; amber, 93@95c; western steady, closing quiet; No. 2, winter red. spot. 85c bid; January, 87-26854c; February, 894@995c; May, 91/5c bid. GORN—Southern higher and quiet; white 56c 57c; yellow, 55@55c; western steady and duit; mixed, spot, and January, 56% bid: February, 58@55c, May, 61/5c asked. OATS firmer; southern and Pennsylvania, 58640c; western white, 25@41c; western mixed, 56@38c.

RYE firm, 65@70c.

PROVISIONS steady and quiet.
COFFEE steady—Rio cargoes, ordinary to lair, 184@19c.

air. 183@19c. SUGAR—Copper refined firm, 15@16c. WHISKY steady, \$1.15@1.16. Other articles unchanged. BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

Baltinone, Jan. 3.—Virginia 6s, consoli-isted, 38½; past due coupon, 63; do. 10-49s, with coupon, 37; do. new 5s, 61 bid to-day.

The Drag Hunt To-Day The weather having moderated ciently to make such sport enjoyable, the oft-postponed "drag" hunt will take place to-day. The meet will be at Brightwood at 12 o'clock, and a large attendance is looked for.

DIED.

WATTS.—In Richmond, Va., Dec. 29, 1887.
SARAH ANN WATTS, beloved wife of Nathaniel
John Watts, in her 47th year.
Funeral will take place from Rock Creek
Cometery Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 1 o'clock.
Friends and relatives invited to attend.
ALENANDER.—Jan. 3, 1885, in Washington, D. C., Gin. E. B. ALENANDER, U.S. A.
Funeral services at the residence of Col. G.
N. Leiber, 1922 Eighteenth street northwest,
Thursday, Jan. 5, at 250 p. in. Friends of the
family are invited to attend.
COSTIN.—Passed into the spirit land Jan. 1,
1885, at 155 o clock p. m., William Charts
COSTIN, beloved husband of Lucia G. Moses
Costin and son of Martha E. Costin, aged 35
years and 11 months.
Funeral from Israel Bethel Church, First
and B streets southwest, at 2 o'clock, Wedonsday, ith instant. Friends and relatives invited
to attend.

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the dispatches from Washington that Mr. R. H. Park, sculptor, who has become a resident of Florence, Italy, and is, therefore, no longer a citizen of the United States, having lived abroad for nearly twenty years, is now in Washington petitioning Congress to remove the duty on works of art. Like his friends, Preston Powers, Randolph Rodgers, C. B. Ives, Thomas Ball, William W. Story, and a Thomas Ball, William W. Story, and a number of other sculptors; some of whom have lived in Rome for forty years, and who have made frequent incursions late the United States to obtain orders, and when they got them went back home to Italy to execute them. All of these gentlemen and several lady sculptors liave, when they received American orders, exited themselves, shirked the duttes incumbent upon all good Americans, and preferred to give their work to Italian and German workmen rather than to their own countrymen—thus injuring our bronze foundry people, and literally beggaring our marble cutters. But this is not all—after bringing American workmen and the Italian lazirone in competition these foreign Americans send their work over here, the mechanical part of which is done in Europe, and it passes into our ports free of duty on the claim that these foreign resident soulptors are alleged citizens of the United States. Is this just to the artists who are residents here, who pay laxes and help to support the government! Is it fair that a citizen should leave his country for forty years and then claim the same privileges, benefits, and rights as a citizen who has done his duty the same number of years here at home?

Italian layer well for Mr. Park and his worthy foreigners of the American colonies at loone and Florence to get their foreign

has done bis duty the same number of years here at home?

It is all very well for Mr. Park and his worthy foreigners of the American colonies at Rome and Florence to get their foreign work into this great market of America free of duty, but they may as well be told now that the majority of the American people, and more especially American artists who are wholly American, are opposed to taking off the present duty of 30 per cent., and for one the undersigned is in favor of putting 50 per cent, on all works of American painters and sculptors who have resided in Europe over twenty-one years. What duties do they perform as Americans? These gentlemen are only Americans in name. Where were they when our great civil war was raging? Were they in the ranks with muskets on their shoulders? Not one of them! Did they send substitutes? No. On the contrary, they were safe under the wing of a foreign government, where the authority of the United States could not reach them, and when other people during the war were paying 50 and 60 per cent. tariff for goods, these inspired stonecutters, tailors in bronze, and sculptors were living in foreign lands and getting their work into our ports on the free list. Mr. Free Trader Park must have more brass in his cheek than he has in his statues to invade Washington under the circumstances with a petition signed, probably in the main, by picture dealers here and exporting picture "sharps" in the European cities. There is not the remotest possibility of the duty of 30 per cent, being taken off during the present session.

It must not be understood, however, that American artists are opposed to any change of the present tariff laws concerning works of art. If any person where to inquire as to this sentiment in the minds of American artists he will find the most of them are in favor of a graduated scale of duties on works of art invoiced and valued at ever \$25,000 and above that sum, and old works of the old masters, to be free; all works of art intended for colleges, schools, or public ins

sum, and old works of the old masters, to be free; all works of art intended for colleges, schools, or public institutions, free, as they are now; all works of art involced and valued at \$20,000 and under \$25,000, 21 per cent. ad valorem; all works of art involced and valued at \$15,000 and under \$20,000, 5 per cent; all works of art involced and valued at \$15,000 and under \$15,000, 10 per cent; on all works of art involced and valued at \$15,000 and under \$15,000, 25 per cent.; on all works of art involced and valued at \$2,500 and under \$5,000, 30 per cent; on all works of art valued at \$1,000 and under \$20,000, 55 per cent; on all works of art valued at \$1,000 and under \$2,500, 35 per cent; on all works of art valued at \$100 and under \$10,000, 45 per cent; on all works of art valued at \$20 and under \$100, 55 per cent; on all works of art valued at \$20 and under \$100, 55 per cent; on all works of art valued at less than \$20, 60 per cent, except lithographs, etablings, photographs, wood engravings, etablings, photographs, wood engravings, and busts and statuettes in any material except marble and bronza, 25 per cent all valorem. A graduated scafe similar to the one above given would probably give satisfaction.

Do you know any reason, Mr. Editor, why thardworking nitists (not capitalists), have and are still doing as much for civilization as any other profession of people, should not be protected from pirates, paupers, picture dealing "sharks," and so-called Americans, who claim all the privileges of Americans and do nothing in a social or political way to deserve them?

As far as Mr. Park's influence goes in Congress it will not amount to much, except among some of the western and southern free traders, whose ideas of the practical working of the tartiff and protions of

cept among some of the western and south-ern free traders, whose ideas of the prac-tical working of the tariff and notions of political economy are about as crude as the fence ralls that surround the long grass of the Texas prairies or the matchless blue grass fields of Kentucky.

For protection to every class of American workers, I am, yourstruly, W. M.

Ac legyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and valuity trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadid disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 9th st., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge



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cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder a Urinary diseases, Catarrh of Bladder, &c. (Druggists E. S. Willia, Jersey City, N. J.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE. DIEDMONT AIR LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 21, 1887. Trains leave B. & P. Station, Sixth and B

Trains leave B. & P. Station, sixth and B streets—

8:20 A. M.—East Tennessee mail daily for Warrenton, Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and stations between Alexandria and Lynchburg, Roanoke, Bristol, Knoxylle, Ronne, Calera, Montgomery, and New Orleans. Pullman SleeperWashington to New Orleans.

11:24 A. M.—Fest mail daily for Warrenton, Charlottesville, Gordonsville, stations Chesapeake and Obio route, Lynchburg, Rocky Mount, Danville, and stations between Lynchburg and Danville, Greenstoro, Raleigh, Charlotte, Allania, Rimmingham, Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas, and California, Fullman Sleepers New York to Atlanta in connection with Pullman Sleepers Atlanta to New Orleans and Mann Boudour Sleepers for Birmingham, Vickeburg, and Shreveport. Solid tre' as Washington to Atlanta. Does not connect for C. & O. route points on Sundays.

Sundaya,
Sun

V. R. R. for Lursy, arriving at 8.10 p. m.
5.30 P. M.—Western express fally for Warrenton, Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louispiteriot, Charlatnoogs, Memphis, Little
Rock, and all southwestern points.
Through Pullman Sleepers Washington
to Memphis without change.
11:00 P. M.—Southern Express dally for Lynchburg, Danville, Raleigh, Asheville,
Charlotte, Columbia, Alken, Augusta,
Atlanta, Montgomery, New Orleans,
Texas, and California. Pullman Sleepers Washington to New Orleans, via
Atlanta and Rongomery, Tullman
Sleepers Washington to Aiken, S. C.,
TRAINS ON WASHINGTON AND OHIO DIVISION
Leave Washington 2:12 a. m. daily, except Sun-

VISION

Leave Washington 9:12 a. m. daily, except Sunday, and 4:45 p. m. daily, arriving at Round Hill 11:48 a. m. and 7:21 p. m.; returning, leave Round Hill 11:48 a. m. and 7:21 p. m.; returning, leave Round Hill 5:50 a. m. daily and 1:30 p. m., daily except Sunday, arriving Washington 8:30 a. m. and 3:50 p. m.

Through trains from the South vis Charlotta, Danville, and Lynchburg, arrive in Washington 8:10 a. m., 8:23 p. m., via East Tennessee, Bristol, and Lynchburg at 10:40 a. m. and 9:40 p. m., via Chesspeake and Ohio route, and Charlottesville at 9:40 p. m. Strasburg local at 4:47 a. m. Safa m.

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(Newport News and Misdesippi Valley Company.)

Schedule in effect Nov 13, 1887.

Trains leave Union Depot, 6th and B sta.

10:57 A. M.—For Newport News, Old Foint Comfort, and Norfolk Daily except hunday, Arrive in Norfolk at 7:0P. M.

11:24 A. M.—For stations on the Chesaceake and Chio, in Virginia, west Virginia, and Kenttacky. Daily except Sunday. Sleeping care, Clifton Forge to Huntington.

Sleeping cars, childred responses daily. Solid mights.

5:30 P. M.—Fast western express daily. Solid cars to Louisville. Fullman service to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis, and New Gricans. Office 515 Fenn. ava.

Office 515 Fenn. ava.

General Passenger Agoutt

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILEOAD, SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 20, 1887.

LEAVE WASHINGTON FROM STATION.COR-NER OF NEW JERSEY AVE. AND U ST. FOR CHICAGO & NORTHWEST, EXP. Daily 10:55 A. M., 9:40 P. M. FOR CHICANAIT & ST. LOUIS, EXP. Daily 2:50 and 9:40 P. M.

For Chicard & Strikwest, Rap. Daily 2:30
A. M., 9:40 P. M.
For Cincinnari & St. Louis, Exp. Daily 2:30
and 9:40 P. M.
For Pittseers & Cleve, Exp. Daily 10:55 A.
M., 8:40 P. M.
For Philadelphia, Newark, and Wilmington,
7:30 A. M., 2:35 P. M., 5:55 P. M., daily, Express.
For intermediate points between Ballimore and Philadelphia, 16 A. M. and 43:15 P. M.
For Bingerly and Intermediate points, 14:30
P. M.
For Bingerly and Intermediate points, 14:30
P. M.
For Bingerly and Intermediate points, 14:30
P. M.
For Ballimore, 5, 6:30, 6:40, 7:30, 8:30, 2:50 A.
M., 12:10, 2:23, 3:15 (45-mirote train), 8:20, 4:20, 6:40, 5:30, 5:56, 6:45, 8:35, and 11:30 P.
For ANNAPOLIS, 6:40 and 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:40, 6:30, 5:55, 6:45, 8:35, and 11:30 P.
For ANNAPOLIS, 6:40 and 8:30 A. M., 1:20, 3:30, 4:40, 6:30, 5:30, 6:40, 8:30 A. M., 1:20, 3:30, 4:40, 6:30, 5:30, 6:40, 8:30 A. M., 1:20, 3:30, 8:40, 8:

of Baltimore, 16:50 A. M. daily.
Trains leave Baltimor, for Washington at
5:10, 6:25, 6:30, 7:30, 9:00, 9:50, and 10:50, A. M.,
12:15, 1:50, 3:00, 4:10, 5:50, 6:50.

Trains leave Baltimor, 6:50, 5:50, 8:30,
and 1:50 P. M. On Sundays, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30,
and 1:50 P. M. 1:30, 1:35, 4:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:30,
8:30, and 1:50 P. M. Daily, (Sundays only,
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IN RFFECT DEC. 19, 1887.

TRAINS LEAVE Washington from station,
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Express of Palace Siceping Cars at 950 a.m.
daily; Fast Line, 250 a.m. daily to Chichmail
and St. Louis, with Sleeping Cars from Harrisburg to Cincinnati, and Buffet Car to St. Louis
daily, except Saturday, to Chicago, with Sleeping Car Altocan it Chicago, with Sleeping
daily, except Saturday, to Chicago, with Sleeping Car Altocan it Chicago, with Sleeping
daily, except Saturday, to Chicago, with Sleeping Car Altocan it Chicago, with Sleeping
daily, except Saturday, to Chicago, with Sleeping Car Altocan it Chicago, with Sleeping
daily, except Saturday, Harrisburg to Cheveland,
connecting daily at Harrisourg with through
Sleepers for Louisville and Memphis, Pacific
Express, it p. m. daily for Pittsburg and the
West, with through Sleeper to Pittsburg, and
Pittsburg to Chicago,
BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAIL-ROAD,
For Fie, Canandalgua, Rochester, Huffalo,
Niagara, 10:00 p. m. daily, except Saturday,
with Palace Cars Washington to Rochester.
For Wullamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmirs,
at 9:00 a.m. daily, except Studay,
For New York and the East, 7:20, 9:00, 11:00,
and 11:20 p. m. Limited Express of Pullman Parior
and Bining Cars, 9:00 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and 3:45 p. m. daily,
For Brooklyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Annex, affording direct transfer to Fullon street,
avoiding double ferriage across New York city,
For Philadelphia, 7:20, 9:30, 11:30, and 11:30 p.
Sunday 9:00, 11:40 a.m., 2:90, 4:10, 6:00, 10:00, and
11:20 p. m. Limited Express of Pullman for long
and and sunday and difference New York city,
For Philadelphia, 7:20, 2:30, 11:00, and 11:30 p.m., 0.00
Sunday 9:00, 11:40 a.m., 2:90, 4:10, 6:00, 10:00, and
11:20 p.m. Limited Express Parlor and Dining Cars, 9:40 a.m. week days, and 3:45 p.m.
daily.

For Baltimore, 6:55, 2:70, 9:00, 9:40, 9:50, 11:00, 11:00, 11:00, 11:00, 11:00,

Sunday 9.00. 11.40 a.m. 2190. 419. 600, 10.00, and 11.20 p. m. Junited Express, Parlor and Dining Cars. 140 a.m. week days, and 3.45 p.m. daily.

For Baltimore, 8.35, 7.20, 9.00, 9.40, 9.50, 11.00, 11.40 a.m., 12.05, 2.00, 3.34, 4.10, 4.20, 4.35, 6.20, 8.10, 10.90, and 11.20 p. m. On Sunday 9.90, 5.00, 9.50, 11.40 a.m., 2.00, 3.45, 4.10, 4.20, 4.35, 6.20, 9.50, 11.40 a.m., 2.00, 3.45, 4.10, 6.00, 8.10, 10.00, and 11.20 p. m.

For Pope's Creek Line, 7.20 a.m. and 6.40 p. m. daily except Sunday. Sunday. Sunday. For Annapelis, 7.20 and 9.00 a.m., 12.35, 4.20, 4.10, 6.00, p. m. daily except Sunday. Sunday. Sunday. And 5.40 p. m. daily except Sunday. Sunday. Sunday. And Farandria, 4.00, 5.35, 8.40, 9.27, 10.57 a.m., 12.00, 6.30, 8.30, and 10.00 p. m.

Alexandria, 4.00, 5.35, 8.40, 9.27, 10.57 a.m., 12.00, 6.30, 8.30, and 10.00 p. m.

Arounmodations for Quantico, 5.50 p. m.

Arounmodations for Quantico, 5.50 p. m.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10.00, 10.30, 10

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